

# ACLU Minnesota CIVIL LIBERTIES NEWS

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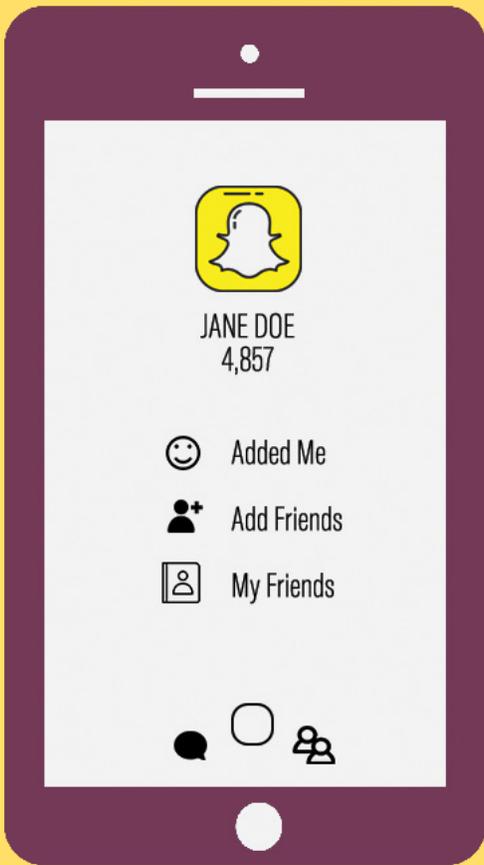
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Issue 1

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American Civil Liberties Union of Minnesota



### YOUTH RIGHTS | PRIVACY & TECHNOLOGY

## A TEENAGE GIRL COULD FACE TEN YEARS ON THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY.

### ALL BECAUSE SHE SENT A SEXT.

A 14-year-old student in southern Minnesota, referred to as Jane Doe, didn't think she could face criminal charges for sending an explicit Snapchat to a boy she liked.

But a Rice County prosecutor decided to charge her with distribution of child

pornography and now she could face up to 10 years on the sex offender registry.

If she is found guilty, her entire future, including her housing, college, and employment, could be compromised.

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### FREE SPEECH | VOTING RIGHTS

## ACLU DEFENDS SELF-EXPRESSION AT U.S. SUPREME COURT

Electioneering laws are intended to keep polling locations free from intimidation or coercion. But when you are forced to choose between expressing your identity and your right to vote, these laws can quickly turn from helpful to unconstitutional.

Minnesota Voters Alliance v. Mansky, currently before the U.S. Supreme Court, will determine if election judges

in Minnesota can continue to turn voters away on election day for engaging in any form of "political expression" at the polls.

The case challenges a Minnesota statute that prohibits any form of "political expression" at polling locations and bans messages that are issue-oriented.

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## ACLU-MN STAFF

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## THE VALUE OF BEING A CARD-CARRYING MEMBER OF THE ACLU-MN



If you are a card-carrying member of the ACLU-MN, take a look at the card you paid for. You have a right to ask if you are getting your money's worth.

I'm glad you asked.

Are you OK with immigration agents arresting people in courthouses who have gone there to seek protection or legal remedies for wrongs they have suffered? Are you OK with a ban on immigration, the purpose of which, as a federal court of appeals just held, is to "exclude Muslims from the United States"? Are you OK with

serious child-pornography charges against a 14-year-old for sending a Snapchat to a schoolmate? Are you OK with police who shoot people within seconds of encountering them, rather than using nonviolent tactics that have been proven to work? Are you OK with 2.5% of your fellow citizens being excluded from participating in our democracy because of their criminal records?

I'm not, and I'll bet you're not, either. That's why we are fighting all those battles—and many more.

It's easy to get discouraged by the barrage of information, misinformation, and disinformation that engulfs us every day. That's why we are in this together.

It's been particularly hard since the Valentine's Day Massacre at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, FL. As the survivors' cries of grief and loss turn into acts of courage and strength, we are inspired by their protests and activism. We must keep working to protect the rights of those with messages we all need to hear—as well as those we do not want to hear.

Here's another example of what we can accomplish when we remember that we are all in this together. When the Fourth Circuit upheld the ACLU's position on Trump's Muslim Ban 3.0, it took nearly 3,000 words (the first 14 pages of the opinion) just to list the parties and their lawyers. Not just individuals and advocacy groups, but also cities and states from all over the country banded together to resist the administration's attempt to cleanse this country of one of the world's major religions. And we've been winning—at least, so far.

That's the kind of activity you support when you keep that card in your wallet. Are you getting your money's worth? You certainly are.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John B. Gordon". The signature is fluid and cursive.

## ACLU OF MINNESOTA HOSTS LEGAL CLINICS FOR IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES

Last year, there was a 30 percent increase in the number of administrative arrests nationwide. Typically, increases in these types of arrests also mean increases of due process violations. This concern is amplified here in Minnesota by examples of local arrests lacking judicial warrants and immigrants detained longer than otherwise necessary for minor infractions.

ACLU-MN's Greater Minnesota Racial Justice Project (GMRJP) defends the constitutional rights of immigrants, regardless of status. We are responding to the real fears of vulnerable rural immigrants, whose communities often lack the legal resources to ensure due process.

To meet the needs of immigrant communities, we partner with the Center for New Americans, Volunteer Lawyers Network, and Immigrant Law Center to host legal clinics and provide individual screenings, ensure people have access to due process, and increase our office's understanding of current and potential civil liberties violations within a community. These legal clinics ensure people have access to attorneys, understand their due process rights, and can share their stories.

To learn more about GMRJP and legal clinics in southern Minnesota, contact Julio Zelaya at [jzelaya@aclu-mn.org](mailto:jzelaya@aclu-mn.org).

### NEWS UPDATES

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

*Just because it doesn't get a headline doesn't mean it's not important.*

**WILWAL V. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION** // The ACLU filed a lawsuit in 2017 against the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Terrorist Screening Center on behalf of Sagal Abdigani and Abdisalam Wilwal after they were unlawfully detained at the border when they tried to return from Canada to their home in the Twin Cities. The federal government has moved to dismiss the case and a hearing on the motion is set for March 2, 2018.

**ST. CATHERINE UNIVERSITY FINDS DISPARITIES IN MPLS POLICING FOR AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN** // A study released in February by St. Catherine University reported that American Indian women in Minneapolis were stopped, searched, and arrested at higher rates in 2017 compared to any other demographic group. American Indian women make up 1.42 percent of the female population in Minneapolis, but make up 6.57 percent of all police stops of women. This is in line with a study done by the ACLU-MN in 2016 that found disproportionate police stops for black and American Indian residents in Minneapolis.

**APPEALS COURT DECLARES THIRD MUSLIM BAN UNCONSTITUTIONAL** // On February 15, the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit stated that the purpose of President Trump's Muslim ban has always been to "exclude Muslims from the United States." The ruling is crucial because the Supreme Court will issue its own decision on the ban this summer. Following the announcement of the Muslim travel ban last summer, ACLU-MN and nine ACLU affiliates filed Freedom of Information Act requests demanding government documents about the implementation of the ban.

visit [aclu-mn.org](http://aclu-mn.org) for more information

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# IT'S TIME FOR SMART JUSTICE.



We are in an era of sensory overload where we wake each morning to a fresh Twitter barrage from President Trump and we are confronted with new threats to our constitutional principles and traditions.

It is too easy to be distracted by the latest outrage emanating from Washington. But we can't let ourselves be diverted from the core work of the ACLU because beyond the headlines we face continued challenges in our criminal justice system to due process, equal protection and our civil liberties.

In Minnesota, recent evidence illustrates this point. A study by the Pew Charitable

Trusts found that Minnesota is one of only twelve states from 2008 to 2016 to have an increase in incarceration rates despite a steep decline in crime rates. According to the study, during roughly the same period, "more than 30 states have adopted sentencing and corrections reforms designed to improve public safety and control taxpayer costs" and 35 states cut incarceration rates. **Why should our state be out of line with the national trend?**

More disturbing is the disparity in the impact of incarceration on communities of color. As reported by the StarTribune, the study found "Hispanics go to prison in Minnesota at a rate 2 ½ times higher than whites. Blacks go to prison at a rate 11 times higher than whites." This evidence raises serious questions about how we police our communities and administer justice in our state.

At the ACLU of Minnesota we are proud to join the national ACLU Campaign for Smart Justice, which is an unprecedented, multiyear effort to reduce the U.S. jail and prison population by 50% and to combat racial disparities in the criminal justice system. The Campaign for Smart Justice is a multifaceted set of efforts designed to reduce mass incarceration, including:

- **Sentencing reform** to reduce both the number of people entering jails and prisons and the extreme laws and policies that drive extraordinarily long prison terms.
- **Bail reform** to overhaul the unjust and for-profit bail system that strips people of their rights, targets poor people and people of color, and hurts families and communities.
- **Prosecutorial reform** to challenge prosecutors to focus on justice more than convictions and to fight various forms of prosecutorial abuse.
- **Parole reform** to ensure parole systems are fair, respect people's rights, and promote safety and success for those returning to their communities.
- **Reentry reform** to end the collateral consequences that are imposed on people living with a criminal record.

As the evidence shows, it is time to put Smart Justice to work for all the citizens of Minnesota.

## IN A CRISIS, MINNESOTA POLICE DELIVER BULLETS, NOT JUSTICE

*De-escalation has worked in other states. So what are Minnesota police doing wrong?*



Flickr/Lorie Shaull

In 2016, a video circulated across the internet of a man with a knife being confronted by police in Camden County, New Jersey. The man lunged at police on a sidewalk after leaving a public restaurant. It's a scenario that one can imagine all too well, a scenario that often has ended with the police shooting and killing the person involved.

But in Camden County, something different happened. The police, extensively trained in de-escalation, took a different approach. They cleared the area to protect bystanders. They created space, loosely surrounding the man. They slowly followed in front of and behind him until, eventually, they found a safe opportunity to arrest him.

Officers in Camden County are told to minimize harm and to save lives. They are told to wait before firing a deadly weapon whenever possible.

Meanwhile, last December, 18-year-old Marcus Fisher was shot and left in critical condition after engaging in self-harm when detained in an investigation room at Minneapolis City Hall. And just last month, 20-year-old Gilberto Salas of St. James, Minnesota, was shot and killed after barricading himself in a gas station with a knife. These are not singular incidents. Rather, they are part of a pattern of police violence and brutality across the state.

Last year the Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) decided to mandate de-escalation training for police officers across the state. But successful models like those used in Camden do more than simply train officers; they involve a shift in the entire culture of policing, a shift that focuses on compassion rather than punishment. A shift that focuses on police being a part of the community and engaging with residents. A shift that focuses on defending the safety and wellness of all people, including those who are involved in or commit a crime.

Only time will tell how effective the new de-escalation training will be in Minnesota. But police officers need more than just training. They need to fundamentally change how they think of and approach their role in the community. And they need to do it soon, before another young man of color is shot.

## SELF-EXPRESSION

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In 2010 a Minnesotan was turned away at the polls for wearing a "Please ID Me" button and a Tea Party shirt. Neither voter ID nor a Tea Party candidate was on the ballot.

The ACLU filed a brief in the case, claiming Minnesota's statute is both overly broad and vague, which could lead to inconsistent application.

The ACLU routinely opposes voter suppression laws like voter ID; however, that doesn't mean someone should be turned away from the polls for wearing a button with that political message. Election judges have discretion to determine what is too political and what isn't. Many personal identities have been politicized in our country; the current statute could force people to choose between self-expression and their right to vote.

Many people consider Black Lives Matter and the LGBTQ rights movement to be political. Does that mean you could be asked to remove your Black Lives Matter T-shirt at the polls? Or told to remove your transgender pride flag button?

Our electioneering law should be narrowly tailored, similar to many other states, to ensure that only speech related to advocacy of a particular candidate or issue on the ballot is banned. Expressing who you are or what you believe is not electioneering. When people go to the polls in November, we want make sure that's clear.

...



In February, we hosted two “Pints for Politics” events featuring ACLU staff and Minnesota legislators who informed people about ACLU legislative priorities this session. People wrote postcards to their lawmakers on issues of reproductive rights, privacy, and criminal justice reform. They also walked away with concrete steps on how to engage with their elected officials this year.

## LEGISLATIVE 101: HOW DOES A BILL BECOME A LAW?

There are multiple steps between when a bill is introduced and when it becomes a law, and multiple ways to intervene at those various steps. Here’s a simple and brief breakdown of the process:



- 1.** The bill is filed and sent to committee.
- 2.** The committee considers whether to give the bill a public hearing and advance it.
- 3.** If advanced, the bill may be taken up for debate on the floor. Separate votes are taken on each amendment or change.
- 4.** The bill is voted on. If there is a 51% majority, the bill passes in that chamber.
- 5.** The process repeats in the other chamber. If changes are made to the bill, it is sent back to the original chamber for a vote. Differences may be ironed out in conference committee.
- 6.** If the bill passes through both chambers, it goes to the governor. The governor can allow the bill to pass (with or without a signature) or veto the bill.

## FIND AND CONTACT YOUR STATE LEGISLATORS



## ACLU OF MINNESOTA 2018 LEGISLATIVE

*On February 22, the 2018 legislative session, Director Ben Feist leads the ACLU-MN at the Capitol. We work to defeat bills that would erode our democracy and advance bills to defend and promote it. A voice in our legislature. We encourage legislators are and to communicate with us most passionately about.*

## TRACK LEGISLATION DURING THE SESSION

It can be intimidating through the legislature. If a bill has been referred to, if it is scheduled for a vote, when it is scheduled for a vote, follow what’s happening. You can also sign-up to track bills through the MyBills tracking system at <http://www.house.mn.gov/mybills>.

The Minnesota House of Representatives e-mail updates and

If you don't know who your state legislators are, it is easy and simple to find out.

Visit <https://www.gis.leg.mn/iMaps/districts> and enter your address to find the names of your state legislators and their contact information.

Write down their phone number, e-mail, and address and keep it handy. You never know when you might need to quickly call your legislator or send a message!



## HIGHLIGHTS FROM OUR 2018 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

*The 2018 legislative session is off to a fast-paced start. Some bills will be carried over from the 2017 session and we are anticipating new introductions, as well. We will keep you posted as bills move through the legislature. In the meantime, here a few of our priorities as we head into session.*



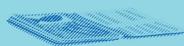
We are fighting against anti-protest bills at the Capitol meant to chill First Amendment rights by targeting protestors with unnecessary criminal penalties and exorbitant fines.



Last year we saw attacks on transgender rights with the introduction of an anti-trans bathroom bill and a ban on transition-related healthcare. Neither received a hearing, but we'll be watching those bills this session, as well.



We are continuing to advance privacy and technology protections, including pushing for reforms to drone use by law enforcement, privacy protections for electronic communications, and student rights for school-issued computers.



Two anti-immigrant bills were introduced last session: one that would allow departments to hold immigrants without probable cause for ICE, and another anti-sanctuary bill. We'll be watching both closely.



We are working to restore the vote for 50,000 people living in our community who are denied the right to vote because they have a felony conviction. We are also fighting voter suppression bills that would create a system of provisional balloting.



There are multiple bills, including a full abortion ban, already introduced to the legislature. We are working closely with other reproductive rights organizations to resist and defeat attempts to undermine reproductive freedom in our state.



Criminal justice reform is a priority for the ACLU-MN. We are working on reforms to probation and civil asset forfeiture. We are also hoping to advance a reform to driving-related fines and fees to reduce criminalization based on low-level crimes.

**For more details, visit [aclu-mn.org/en/legislation](https://aclu-mn.org/en/legislation).**

## SESSION

*Session kicked off. ACLU-MN Legislative's legislative agenda at the Minnesota could curtail civil liberties, as well as the rights of all Minnesotans. A critical part of engaging with their elected officials to have the people in the state to know who their representatives are and to talk directly about the issues they feel*

ing to try to track legislation as it moves through the legislature. Following what committee a bill has and when it is scheduled for a hearing, and when it is scheduled for a vote can be tricky. Visit our website to stay up to date on the bills we are tracking. You can track bills yourself by creating an account with our bill tracking and notification system through the state: [leg.state.mn.us/leg/billslogin.asp](https://leg.state.mn.us/leg/billslogin.asp).

House of Representatives and Senate also send out committee notices.

# THE BUZZ

Staff recommendations & commentary on civil liberties issues in contemporary culture

#MeToo has its roots in an organization "Just Be Inc.," where Tarana Burke coined the phrase in 2006 as a way to support survivors of sexual abuse. But it wasn't until Alyssa Milano tweeted #MeToo in a post about sexual harassment and assault that the hashtag went from trending to a full-on movement.

Since last October, the media has been flooded with stories of women (particularly women in Hollywood) and sexual harassment in the workplace. And while people have been coming forward with such experiences for decades, suddenly perpetrators were being held accountable.

The #MeToo movement hit close to home when Minnesota Public Radio's Garrison Keillor was fired after allegations of sexual assault. Soon after, two Minnesota legislators stepped down due to sexual misconduct allegations.

A poll by MPR found that 63% of women surveyed in Minnesota reported experiencing sexual harassment at work. And we know that factors like gender identity, immigration status, race, disability, and class can increase vulnerability to harassment. It's these stories and experiences that we need to elevate. And it's these workers that we have to fight alongside to create structural and systemic change.

Women's rights and gender equity are long-standing principles for the ACLU. The ACLU works to end wage discrimination and dismantle barriers that prevent women from having equal opportunity in education and work. Barriers including sexual harassment and assault.

#MeToo provided a platform for women to come forward and share their experiences, as well as a community and network for support. But for change to happen, we have to take that momentum offline and into the legislature and courts.

...

Aliya Khan, Communications Associate

# FIFTY YEARS OF FIGHTING FOR GENDER EQUALITY

March is Women's History Month. The ACLU of Minnesota is celebrating over 50 years of fighting for women's rights and gender equality in our state.

While much of the ACLU-MN's fight for women's rights intersects with reproductive rights and the right to abortion, the ACLU-MN has advanced other important rights for women in Minnesota, as well.

### Equal employment:

In 1968 the ACLU-MN filed a lawsuit on behalf of Judy Jarosak against the City of Minneapolis. At the time, there was a Minneapolis ordinance that forbade women from serving as bartenders in liquor establishments. The ACLU-MN successfully argued that the ordinance violated Minnesota's anti-discrimination law and eventually the ordinance was invalidated.



Art by J. O'Brien Design

**VICTORY!**

**Title IX and sports:** In 1972 the ACLU-MN filed two lawsuits on behalf of high school girls who were prohibited from participating on the boys' tennis, track, and ski teams. Neither school offered comparable

interscholastic teams for girls. ACLU-MN challenged the constitutionality of the policy and the U.S. district court issued an injunction preventing the exclusion of girls from athletic teams. The injunction was upheld by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

**VICTORY!**

### Pregnancy non-discrimination:

Margo Seaman was a public elementary school teacher at Park Terrace School. At the time, the school district had a "maternity policy" that called for termination of pregnant teachers after the fifth month of pregnancy. In 1973 Seaman filed a lawsuit against the school district for forcing her to go on a semester-long maternity leave of absence. The court affirmed her right to privacy and granted a preliminary injunction against the school policy.

**VICTORY!**

\*\*\*

During the month of March, we'll be posting about these cases and more on our social media pages and website. Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram: @ACLUMN. And visit [aclu-mn.org](http://aclu-mn.org) to learn more.

# SEXTING

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ACCORDING TO THE CYBERBULLYING RESEARCH CENTER,



# 12%

OF TEENAGERS SURVEYED REPORTED SENDING AN EXPLICIT IMAGE OF THEMSELVES TO ANOTHER PERSON.

Sexting can refer to a wide range of behaviors, from sending sexually suggestive text messages to explicit photos or videos. The Cyberbullying Research Center surveyed 5,500 middle and high school students from across the United States. It found 12 percent of students reported sending an explicit image of themselves to another person at some point in their lifetime. And other researchers have reported even higher rates.

**Should more than one in every 10 teenagers**

**be charged and placed on a sex offender registry for sending or receiving a sext?** Of course not. Using the law to set an example and shame some teenagers undermines the seriousness and intent of child pornography laws.

Sexting is not without consequences, but all teenagers make mistakes. There are ways for parents, schools, and communities to respond to sexting without criminalizing young people and jeopardizing their futures.

“**Should more than one in 10 teenagers be on the sex offender registry?**”

The ACLU of Minnesota filed a brief in Jane’s case, arguing the prosecutor is abusing the intent of the law. Jane is waiting for a judge to make a decision in her case. Learn more at [http://bit.ly/janedoe\\_mn](http://bit.ly/janedoe_mn).

## MEET GILLIAN THOMAS



On March 29, ACLU of Minnesota is excited to bring attorney and author Gillian Thomas to Minneapolis for *#MeToo and the ACLU: Fighting for Gender Equity in the Workplace*.

Gillian joined national ACLU as the senior staff attorney for the Women’s Rights Project in 2015. She has a long history of legal advocacy for gender equity, including specializing in litigating employment discrimination cases on behalf of women in male-dominated fields.

She is the author of *Because of Sex: One Law, Ten Cases, and Fifty Years that Changed American Women’s Lives at Work*.

Following the #MeToo movement and the Harvey Weinstein scandal last October, Gillian published an article, “As the Weinstein Scandal Sinks In, Where Do We Go From Here?” In her article, Gillian discusses the pervasiveness of harassment in our culture and barriers to change.

*“As history has shown, dislodging the cultural roots of sexual harassment will take years, even generations. It is possible, but we mustn’t wait until the next big scandal to relearn what women have been telling us for decades: Harassment happens in virtually every workplace. Employers need to deal with it. Now.”*

**#MeToo and the ACLU: Fighting for Gender Equity in the Workplace**

Thursday, March 29  
6:00-8:00 p.m.

Day Block Brewing Co.  
1105 S Washington Ave  
Minneapolis, MN 55415

**Tickets: \$15**

**Visit [bit.ly/metoo\\_aclu](http://bit.ly/metoo_aclu) for ticketing and more information.**

# 2018 ANNUAL MEETING

The American Civil Liberties Union of Minnesota will hold its 2018 Annual Meeting of the Members on Saturday, April 28, 2018, at 9:00 a.m. The meeting will be held at Mitchell Hamline School of Law in the Kelley Board Room, 875 Summit Ave, St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purposes of electing directors and any other appropriate business. **All members in good standing are welcome to attend.** For more information and to RSVP, please email Sarah at sheil@aclu-mn.org.

## BYLAW INFORMATION

### PETITIONER NOMINATIONS (SECTION 2.4)

Voting Members shall have the right to nominate directors by mailing such nominations to the Board Chair by the first day of the month of October immediately preceding the annual meeting of Voting Members. Such nominations must be accompanied by:

- (a) a petition signed by at least twenty-five (25) Voting Members for each individual nominated;
- (b) a statement by the nominee that she/he is willing to serve as a director; and
- (c) an accurate, written biographical statement of the nominee which shall not be more than eight (8) typed lines of no more than sixty (60) characters per line.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS (SECTION 8.1)

Both the Board of Directors and the Voting Members shall have the power to amend these Bylaws as follows:

**Amendment by the Board.** The power of the Board of Directors shall be subject to the power of the members with voting rights under Section 8.1.4 to adopt, amend or repeal bylaws adopted, amended or repealed by the Board. The Board of Directors may amend the bylaws by adopting a resolution setting forth the amendment by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the entire Board of Directors then in office. The Board of Directors may not adopt, amend, or repeal a bylaw fixing a quorum for meetings of members, prescribing procedures for removing directors or filling vacancies on the Board of Directors, or fixing the number of directors or their classifications, qualifications or terms of office.

**Proposal by the Board.** The Board of Directors may also propose an amendment to the bylaws by adopting a resolution setting forth the proposed amendment and directing that it be submitted for adoption at a meeting of the members.

**Proposal by Minority of the Board.** An amendment to the Bylaws may also be proposed upon the (a) written resolution signed by any five (5) members of the Board or (b) written resolution signed by any two (2) members of the Board accompanied by the written endorsement of one hundred (100) Voting Members, and delivered to the Secretary.

**Voting Member Proposal.** An amendment to the bylaws may also be proposed by written resolution by a Voting Member accompanied by the written endorsement of at least 150 Voting Members and delivered to the Secretary.

**Meetings; Voting.** Each proposed amendment requiring a vote by the Voting Members shall be considered at the next annual meeting of the members, unless the party proposing the amendment makes a demand to the Board Chair for a special meeting. If a special meeting is demanded, the

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Secretary shall call a special meeting pursuant to Section 2.2 hereof. An amendment to the Bylaws shall be adopted upon the affirmative vote of eighty percent (80%) of the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting, provided however that at least fifty (50) Voting Members are present.

**Notice to Voting Members.** Notice of a meeting at which the Voting Members are entitled to vote on an amendment to the Bylaws shall include a copy or summary of each proposed amendment and shall be mailed to each Voting Member at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which the amendment is to be considered.

## BOARD MEMBERS NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION

*The Governance Committee of the Board of Directors has nominated the following candidates to be directors. Each is currently a director and is eligible for re-election.*

**Howard Bass** is a criminal defense attorney at Bass Law Firm PLLC. He has taken on numerous cases for the ACLU-MN. He served on the Mississippi Civil Liberties Union Board of Directors from 1985-1987. He previously served as the chair of DFL Senate District 35 and the mnpACT! Treasurer.

**June Carbone** is law professor at the University of Minnesota. She teaches on property, assisted reproduction and family, law, technology and inequality. Professor Carbone writes prolifically on law and the family, marriage, divorce, and domestic obligations, including changes brought about by the biotechnology revolution.

**Michele Goodwin** is a law professor at the University of California - Irvine School of Law. She researches and teaches in the areas of torts, property, biotechnology, bioethics, and identity. She currently serves as our affirmative action officer and the ACLU national delegate.

**Jean Holloway** is the senior vice president, general counsel, chief compliance officer and corporate secretary at CryoLife. A longtime corporate attorney, she was the first female dean of Hamline University School of Law (now Mitchell

Hamline School of Law). Holloway is a past president of Minnesota Women Lawyers and the Hennepin County Bar Association.

**Joe Green** is senior vice president, secretary, and general counsel at TCF Financial Corporation. He has volunteered as director for the Minnesota Composers Forum and Actors Theatre of St. Paul, among other community organizations.

**Kathy Junek** is a former assistant public defender in Anoka County. She has a strong finance background, including managing small businesses and working for a financial institution. She was the recipient of the Michael R. Johnson Award and the Tenth Judicial District Pro Bono Award in 2010.

**Raleigh Levine** is a law professor at the Mitchell Hamline School of Law, teaching constitutional law-liberties as well as several other classes. She has worked with the ACLU-MN on a number of cases.

**Colleen McGarry** is a litigation attorney at Fox Rothschild LLP. She is chair of the Minnesota Defense Lawyers Association Diversity Committee and a member of the Minnesota Lavender Bar Association.

**Cassie Warner** is the CFO of Weis Builders, a nation-wide construction company. She has been involved in the community for the past 14 years, serving on the boards of Resources for Child Caring, Gillette Children's Foundation, and Chrysalis Center.

Thank you to outgoing directors **Nadege Souvenir and Jen Cornell** for serving on the Board of Directors of the ACLU-MN and for all your contributions and support.

# ACLU-MN Foundation Contribution Form

Mail your completed form and *tax-deductible* contribution to:  
ACLU-MN Foundation, 2300 Myrtle Avenue, Suite 180, St. Paul, MN 55114  
**Questions?** Contact Molly Miller Mons at 651. 529. 1696 or [mmiller@aclu-mn.org](mailto:mmiller@aclu-mn.org)



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